GOAL 2: CLEAN AND SAFE WATER

All Americans will have drinking water that is clean and safe to drink. Effective protection of America's rivers, lakes, wetlands, aquifers, and coastal and ocean waters will sustain fish, plants, and wildlife, as well as recreational, subsistence, and economic activities. Watersheds and their aquatic ecosystems will be restored and protected to improve public health, enhance water quality, reduce flooding, and provide habitat for wildlife.

PROGRESS TOWARD THE STRATEGIC GOAL AND OBJECTIVES

The quality of the Nation's surface waters and drinking water supplies has improved dramatically in the 30 years since the Clean Water Act (CWA) and the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) were enacted. However, despite tangible improvements in the quality of the Nation's waters, serious water pollution and drinking water problems remain. With respect to drinking water, although 91 percent of the population served by community water systems received water that met all health-based standards,[1] states, tribes, and public water systems will need increased implementation assistance to meet the 2005 target of healthy drinking water for 95 percent of the population.[2] With respect to surface water quality, in FY 2001 states reported that more than 80 percent of assessed waters in 510 watersheds met all water quality standards. This is an increase from 501 watersheds in 1998, but it may not be at the rate needed to meet the FY 2003 goal of 600 watersheds.[3] In FY 2002 the Agency exceeded its targets for pounds of pollution prevented from entering waterways as a result of states and EPA issuing National Permit Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, which implement the effluent guidelines developed by the Agency. Since FY 2000 state and EPA programs have protected waterways from 13.5 million pounds of toxic pollutants, 715.7 million pounds of conventional pollutants, and 1,200 million pounds of non-conventional pollutants.[4] Despite these achievements, without improved effectiveness of drinking water and clean water programs, there is the risk of losing some of the water quality improvements achieved over the past 30 years.

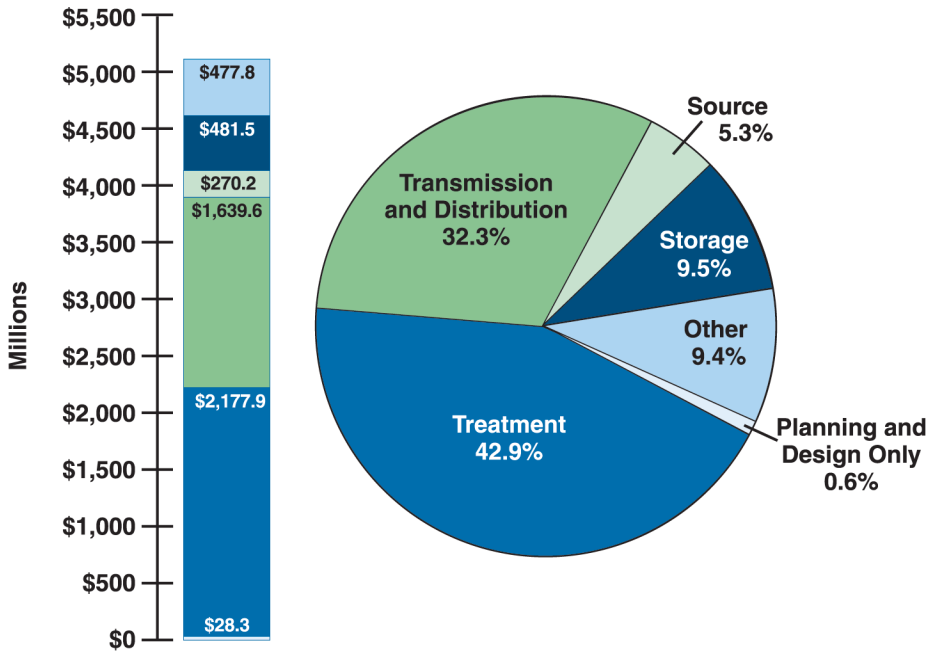
A report on the state of the environment, which EPA plans to release in draft during FY 2003, features two of EPA's geographically-based water programs, the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay, that are setting the pace in developing and using environmental indicators to track the condition of these waters, to make management decisions, to evaluate programs, and to inform joint work with states, tribes, and stakeholders on priorities and commitments. The report includes indicators and descriptions of available data and efforts under way to improve the quality of data on drinking water safety, the condition of recreational waters, the condition of waters supporting fish and shellfish propagation, and the overall condition of surface waters. The report also uses indicators presented in *EPA's FY 2002 Coastal Condition Report*, a ground-breaking report that integrates a broad range of data from a variety of sources into a coherent picture of the environmental quality of the Nation's coastal waters.[5]

FY 2002 PERFORMANCE

Drinking Water

The first line of defense against consumers' exposure to drinking water contaminants is protecting their drinking water sources from contamination. State and tribal community water systems (CWSs) completed assessments of more than 7,700 drinking water sources in FY 2002, exceeding the target of 6,000. In addition and of particular note, 3,528 CWSs are implementing source water protection programs.[6] During

Types of Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) Projects: Dollars Loaned from 1997 to 2002



Source: Drinking Water National Information Management System; Project Category is a percentage of Total Dollars of Assistance Provided; Cumulative from DWSRF inception in 1997 through June 30, 2002.

FY 2002 drinking water systems completed 1,253 infrastructure improvement projects, exceeding the target of 1,100. States also exceeded the FY 2002 goal of 2,400 by making more than 2,500 agreements with water systems for projects that help maintain or achieve systems' capacity to provide safe drinking water.[7]

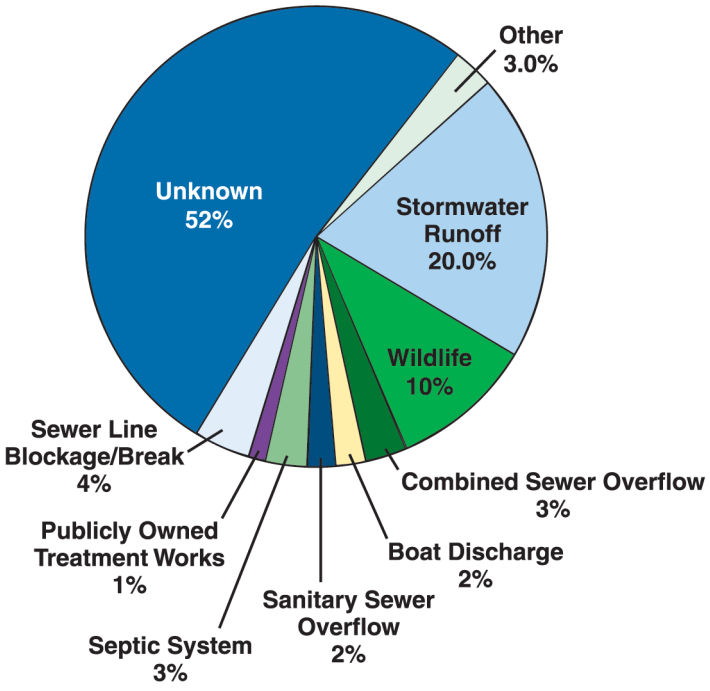
In FY 2002 EPA also strengthened the drinking water standard that protects consumers served by small community water systems (those serving a population of 10,000 or fewer) against dangerous microbes such as *Cryptosporidium*. Implementation of this new standard at all small public water systems by 2005 will result in the reduced likelihood of endemic illness from *Cryptosporidium* by an estimated 12,000 to 41,000 cases annually.[8] States and water systems are working to develop the technical and managerial capacity to address implementation assistance needs and to comply with drinking water regulations, especially rules for arsenic, microbes, disinfectants, and disinfection by-products.

The Agency and its state and tribal partners may not meet the national target to provide drinking water that meets all health-based standards in place as of 1994 to 95 percent of the population served by community water systems by 2005. Because implementing source water protection programs is not mandated under the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA), the achievement of national source water protection goals depends on states, tribes, and communities taking voluntary measures to implement contamination prevention programs.

Recreational Waters and Fish Consumption

In FY 2002 EPA continued to provide states and tribes with tools and information to help them protect people from health risks associated with contaminated recreational waters and noncommercially caught fish. Jurisdictions provided information voluntarily on closings and advisories for more than 2,400 beaches, exceeding the target of 2,354 beaches.[9] The Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health Act of 2000 (BEACH Act, PL 106-284) enacted in October 2000, requires EPA to

Reported Causes of Beach Closings or Advisories



publish performance criteria for monitoring and assessment of all recreational waters adjacent to beaches and authorizes EPA to award grants to states and territories to develop beach monitoring and notification programs. EPA published this document in June 2002[10] and awarded grants to all 35 eligible states and territories. The Act also requires all coastal and Great Lakes states to adopt stronger water quality standards for their coastal recreation waters by April 2004. As of FY 2002, 17 states had taken the first step toward these stronger, consistent standards by adopting *E. coli* or enterococci criteria approved by EPA for all of their recreational waters.[11]

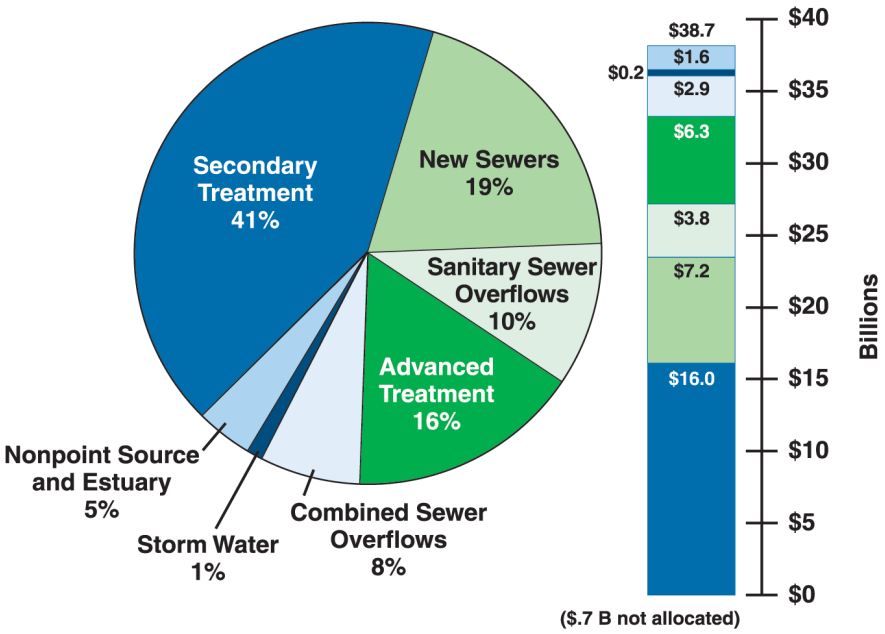
In FY 2002, 28 percent of U.S. lake acres and 14 percent of U.S. river miles were covered by state and tribal fish consumption advisories, as compared to 23 percent of lake acres and 9.8 percent of river miles in FY 2001.[12] This steady increase in advisories over the last 10 years is due to increased monitoring and use of risk-based methodologies for issuing advisories. EPA activities included technical assistance to states and tribes to enhance fish tissue monitoring and development of fish and shellfish consumption advisories, sponsoring a national forum for state, tribal, and federal agencies on risk assessment and risk communication, and development and dissemination of outreach materials. In FY 2002 EPA completed the first phase of a 4-year national screening-level study of contaminants in fish tissue from 500 lakes and reservoirs in the continental United States. Results of this effort will help states determine if further fish tissue samples are needed in their decisions about issuing consumption advisories for these waters.[13]

Protecting and Restoring Surface Waters

States reported in FY 2001 that nearly 40 percent of all assessed waters in the United States did not meet water quality standards. Pollution from nonpoint sources remains the single largest reported cause of poor water quality.[14] In FY 2002, 25 states now have approved new or revised water quality standards, exceeding the target of 20. This is the first time in 3 years that the Agency has met this commitment.[15] Twenty-two tribes have adopted and EPA has approved new or revised standards, reflecting continuing progress, but not meeting the goal of 27.[16] A number of reasons have contributed to slower than anticipated progress. Most notable are two recent Supreme Court decisions, *Nevada* v. *Hicks*, 533 U.S. 353, 121 S. Ct. 2304 (2001) and *Atkinson Trading Company, Inc.* v. *Shirley*, 352 U.S. 645, 121 S. Ct. 1825 (2001). These two cases ruled on the jurisdiction tribes have over non-members who reside within a reservation. EPA had to reevaluate its program authorization process to determine what, if any, additional analysis was necessary to support Treatment as a State decisions.

EPA and states continued to increase the annual pace of developing approved Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs), water quality planning tools that consider all sources of water pollution in a watershed and develop *budgets* to bring the water bodies into attainment. States and EPA completed 2,956 in FY 2002, which is more than five times the number completed in FY 1999.[17] New effluent guidelines issued in FY 2002 will clean up 5,000 miles of streams impaired by abandoned coal mines,[18] reduce pollutants discharged by the iron and steel

Types of Projects Funded by the $38.7 Billion of the Clean Water State Revolving Funds (through 2002)



Source: State Data for July 1, 2001, through June 30, 2002; Clean Water State Revolving Fund National Information Management System, http://www.epa.gov/r5water/cwsrf

industry by 1.4 million pounds per year beginning in FY 2005,[19] and improve arid western watersheds by restoring land at active mines to pre-mining conditions upon closure.[20] A new regulation for cooling water intake structures at about 120 facilities will significantly reduce the number of eggs, larvae, and small aquatic organisms that are pulled into cooling water systems and killed or injured and will virtually eliminate impacts on larger organisms over the next 20 years.[21]

In FY 2002 the pace of initiating the funding of wastewater treatment projects has continued to increase under the Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund (CWSRF), with 8,642 projects in place since the program began in 1987, exceeding the target of 7,900. The CWSRF also provided $242 million to help manage nonpoint source pollution. EPA and states continue to work hard to issue current NPDES permits to protect water quality and human health. The backlog of major facilities has been reduced from 26 percent in 1998 to 17 percent in September 2002, and the backlog of minor facilities from 48 percent in 1998 to 25.5 percent in September 2002. States and EPA achieved 83 percent current permits for majors, falling short of the FY 2002 target of 90 percent. However, states and EPA exceeded the minors target of 73 percent current permits by 1.5 percent in FY 2002.[22]

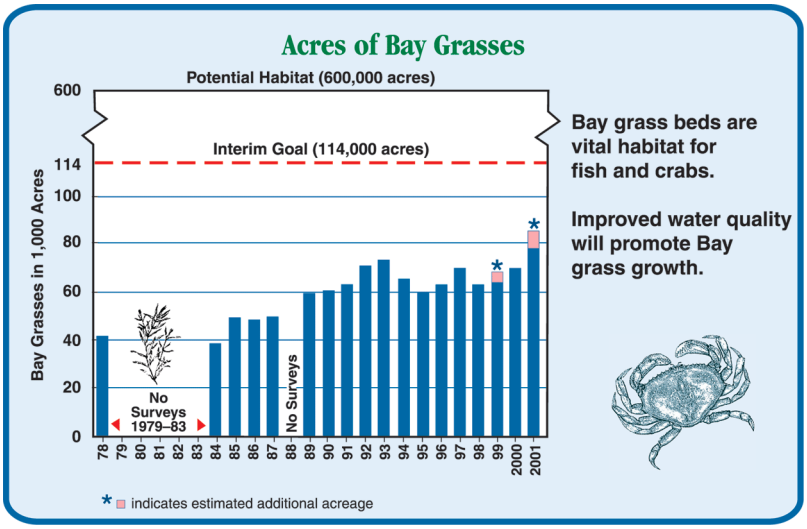
Throughout the United States, EPA and states are facing backlogs, court challenges, and petitions to withdraw state program authorization. EPA will work with states and tribes to focus on core water programs to remedy significant problems and boost environmental performance in the following areas:

- Monitoring and assessment programs, with a particular emphasis on the probabilistic approach, to support water quality decision-making.
- Assisting states and tribes to adopt water quality standards that are appropriate for use in developing TMDLs.
- Increasing the pace of TMDL development and working with states to ensure implementation of already approved TMDLs, including targeting CWA Section 319 nonpoint source funding.[23]

- Assisting states in adopting tools, such as the new Permitting for Environmental Results Initiative for prioritizing permits, to ensure that facilities required to have permits are covered by current effective permits.
- Strengthening the drinking water implementation program to maintain effective state and tribal programs and to achieve the enhanced level of public health protection established in post-1998 drinking water rules.[24]

Geographically-based Results

In FY 2002, 85,000 acres of submerged aquatic vegetation were measured in the Chesapeake Bay, exceeding the target of 78,000 acres.[25] The Bay Program also exceeded its commitment to restore riparian forest buffers, which play an important role in providing habitat and reducing pollutant loads from nonpoint sources to local waterways and the Bay.[26] EPA's Gulf of Mexico program reported that 3,197 acres of coastal and marine habitat were restored or protected, exceeding the goal of 2,400 acres. Restoration actions are being implemented in 37 coastal river and estuary segments in the Gulf, exceeding the target of 14.[27]



In 2002 the National Estuary Program (NEPs) protected and restored more than 137,000 acres, exceeding the target of 50,000 acres, and initiated 88 priority actions.[28] EPA sets a realistic, but modest, annual goal for habitat acres protected and restored. The actual number of acres protected and restored by the NEPs may exceed that goal due to a number of factors, including unanticipated changes in federal funding levels for habitat protection and restoration at the state and local level, changes in NEPs' annual priorities that lead to enhanced protection and restoration efforts, growth in community interest and involvement in protection and restoration, and the enhanced capacity of NEPs and their partners to collect and report on data depicting protection and restoration achievements.

Residents of 21 percent of the 71,000 homes in Indian Country who did not have access to adequate sanitation now have adequate wastewater systems funded through the CWSRF Tribal set-aside.[29] This number exceeds the FY 2002 goal of 19 percent of households and reflects the Agency's commitment to tribes. In FY 2002, 720,000 people who live in the U.S.-Mexico border area were protected from health risks through access to basic sanitation provided by funding that supported water and wastewater infrastructure.[30] This number is less than the target of 790,000 additional people due to the extra time that was required to complete final planning and design to ensure the high quality of the projects.

Wetlands

In FY 2002 EPA and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers issued a rule that clarified the definition of the term *fill material* to ensure consistent, fair, and environmentally effective implementation of the regulatory program under Section 404 of the CWA.[31] This rule, together with other measures being taken to strengthen protection of wetlands, streams, and watersheds in Appalachia, will help achieve national consistency and reduce mining-related environmental impacts.

In 2002 EPA also established a goal that two-thirds of its Wetland Program Development Grants to states, tribes, and local agencies under Section 104(b)(3) of the CWA would be used to

fund three major challenges faced by EPA and its partners: (1) protecting vulnerable wetlands and other waters, including those no longer federally regulated because of the 2001 Supreme Court decision;[32] (2) developing wetlands monitoring programs to establish baseline conditions and measure movement towards the national goal of improving the quality of the Nation's wetlands; and (3) improving compensatory mitigation in the CWA's Section 404 program.[33]

Innovations

In FY 2002 EPA and partners improved water quality management by using both traditional and innovative strategies, such as asset management, Environmental Management Systems (EMS), and electronic tools. EPA designated eight organizations around the country as EMS Local Resource Centers that will help local communities to adopt state-of-the-art management approaches that minimize environmental risks, reduce costs to taxpayers, and help citizens enjoy a cleaner and healthier environment.[34] Fourteen local agencies that completed an EPA project to help them adopt EMSs were able to document cost savings, improved compliance, and greater efficiency as a result of adopting EMSs.[35]

EPA also released its Water Quality Trading Policy and awarded the first grants under this policy that encourages states and tribes to implement the requirements of the CWA in more flexible ways while reducing the cost of improving and maintaining the quality of the Nation's waters.[36] Trading provides voluntary incentives for industrial and municipal facilities to go beyond technology requirements to achieve further progress toward water quality goals.

Homeland Security

EPA worked with states, tribes, local governments, and the private sector to take steps to secure the Nation's 168,000 public drinking water systems and 16,000 wastewater systems from terrorism by providing new tools, training, technical and financial assistance, information, and research and technology.[37] Since November 2001 about 6,000 drinking water and wastewater plant managers and operators have received training in security issues including assessing vulnerabilities, emergency response plans, and risk communication. EPA expects that the work supported by grants to drinking water systems will provide an added level of protection for at least 120 million people or nearly half the total population served by community water systems. Work through EPA grants to technical, professional, and academic organizations also helped protect 125 million people, or 58 percent of those who depend on centralized wastewater treatment systems.[38] EPA has also developed a protocol for assuring the safe disposal of wash-down water from the cleanup of anthrax-contaminated sites at wastewater treatment facilities.[39]

Research Contributions

The SDWA Amendments of 1996 require EPA to establish scientifically sound and cost-effective drinking water regulations that protect the health of both the general public and subpopulations that may be more sensitive to the effects of contaminated drinking water.[40] The Agency's ability to accomplish this depends upon the availability of adequate information and methods to assess and control the risks posed by contaminants. A critical area of research involves the development of reliable and accurate analytical methods to detect and enumerate waterborne pathogens, particularly those on the Contaminant Candidate List[41] to be considered for future regulation. These analytical methods provide exposure data for use in risk assessments and are essential for health effects and treatability studies. In FY 2002 EPA developed a method for calicivirus that was used to investigate two waterborne outbreaks.[42] This method will enhance the quality and sensitivity of detection technologies for caliciviruses, allowing EPA and states to start collecting data on the occurrence of these pathogens in drinking water. These data will also assist EPA in making better regulatory decisions and helping to safeguard the American public from harmful drinking water contaminants.

Program Evaluation

An EPA evaluation, *A Review of Statewide Watershed Management Approaches*, focused on the experiences of eight states with different models of statewide watershed management. State managers identified benefits of using a watershed model, including more and better water quality monitoring data, better focused water quality assessments and planning, more efficient and equitable permitting programs, improved coordination, and increased public involvement.[43] EPA is working to incorporate these findings into its current strategies to support state efforts to plan and manage on a watershed basis.

During FY 2002 EPA worked with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, and Transportation to develop a National Wetlands Mitigation Action Plan to be completed and released in 2003. The action plan is intended to ensure effective, scientifically-based decisions about protecting and restoring wetlands and also expand access to information on these activities.

STATE AND TRIBAL PARTNER CONTRIBUTIONS

EPA, states, and tribes all play crucial roles in working toward the goal of clean and safe water. Virtually all of the accomplishments described above and those reported in the performance data chart that follows represent the combined efforts of EPA, state, and tribal programs.

State Contributions

The CWA authorizes states to carry out or EPA delegates responsibility to states to carry out programs. In particular, states have the primary responsibility to set water quality standards, taking into account variations in hydrological and geographic conditions and the social uses of aquatic resources. The standards guide programs in making surface waters healthier. Forty-four states and one territory have delegated authority for NPDES permitting and compliance and enforcement.[44] Fifty-three states and territories have primary enforcement authority (primacy) for drinking water regulations.[45]

States contribute significant resources to managing CWA and SDWA programs. Constraints on state resources may impact states' abilities to protect and restore surface waters and to provide safe drinking water.

Tribal Contributions

The CWA, as amended in 1987, allows tribes to be treated *as states* to receive funding and administer programs. In FY 2002, of 570 recognized tribes, 212 can receive funds to administer one or more CWA programs, 70 can receive nonpoint source funds, and 22 tribes have CWA water quality standards.[46] In FY 2002 the Agency worked closely with authorized tribes to publish the brochure *How Water Quality Standards Protect Tribal Waters*, an informative tool for citizens, tribes, and other stakeholders to learn about how the water quality standards program relates to tribes.[47]

ASSESSMENT OF IMPACTS OF FY 2002 PERFORMANCE ON FY 2003 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN

In FY 2003 the National Estuary Program habitat performance measure will be lowered to reflect that large parcels (more than 1 million acres) have been restored or protected since the beginning of the program in 1987. Continued restoration will occur in smaller, more difficult to manage parcels. In addition, the Chesapeake Bay partners are ahead of schedule to restore 2,010 miles of riparian forest buffers by 2010 and will set new goals to expand buffer mileage in 2003.

Goal 2: Clean and Safe Water

Summary of FY 2002 Annual Performance Goals

7 Goals Met	1 Goals Not Met	2 Data Lags

A description of the quality of the data used to measure EPA's performance can be found in Appendix B.

FY 2002 Obligations *(in thousands)*:	
EPA Total:	$9,447,202
Goal 2:	$3,889,731
Goal 2 Share of Total:	41.2%

FY 2002 Costs *(in thousands)*:	
EPA Total:	$7,998,422
Goal 2 Costs:	$3,447,114
Goal 2 Share of Total:	43.1%

Refer to page I-13 of the Overview (Section I) for an explanation of difference between obligations and costs.
Refer to page IV-10 of the Financial Statements for a consolidated statement of net cost by goal.

Annual Performance Goals (APG) and Measures FY 1999–FY 2002 Results

Strategic Objective: By 2005, Protect Human Health So That 95% of the Population Served by Community Water Systems Will Receive Water That Meets Drinking Water Standards, Consumption of Contaminated Fish and Shellfish Will Be Reduced, and Exposure to Microbial and Other Forms of Contamination in Waters Used for Recreation Will Be Reduced.

FY 2002 Cost (in thousands): $1,071,099 (31.0% of FY 2002 Goal 2 Total Costs)

Progress Toward Strategic Objective: EPA is on track to achieve this objective by 2005. The Agency has consistently met its drinking water goals, and the population that receives drinking water that meets all standards has been maintained, even as population increases and threats to drinking water sources pose new challenges. States and water systems, however, face increasing capacity issues, which might hinder their ability to reach the target of 95% by 2005. EPA does not track consumption of fish and shellfish, but the Agency does continue to work with states, the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registration, the Food and Drug Administration, the Centers for Disease Control and others to improve fish consumption advisories and to increase the quantity and quality of information about contaminated fish that is available to the public. Legislation enacted in 2001 requires states to strengthen water quality standards to protect against microbial contamination in recreational waters. States must update these standards by April 2004, or EPA will promulgate standards for them. Grants to states under the BEACH Act are providing increased funding for monitoring of coastal waters and public notification of closings or advisories. Better standards and more information will improve both the condition of and public knowledge about the condition of recreational waters by 2005.

APG 8	Safe Drinking Water	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**91% of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting all health-based standards, up from 83% in 1994. Goal Met.** ➥**Corresponds with FY 2002 NEPPS Core Performance Measure (CPM).**	**91%**	**91%**
FY 2001	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*		
	Performance Measures		
	- *Population served by community drinking water systems with no violations during the year of any federally enforceable health-based standards that were in place by 1994.*	*91%*	*91%*
	- *Population served by non-community, non-transient drinking water systems with no violations during the year of any federally enforceable health-based standards that were in place by 1994.*	*96%*	*92%*
FY 2000	*Same Goal. Goal Met*	*91%*	*91%*
FY 1999	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met*	*91%*	*91%*

FY 2002 Result: In FY 2002, 244 million people were served by community water systems meeting all health-based standards. This result is 91% of the 268 million people served by 53,437 community water systems in FY 2002.

APG 9	Safe Drinking Water	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**85% of the population served by community water systems will receive drinking water meeting health-based standards promulgated in 1998. Data lag.** ➥**Corresponds with FY 2001 NEPPS Core Performance Measure (CPM).**	**85%**	**data available in 2003**

FY 2002 Result: Data Lag. FY 2002 end of year data will be available July 2003.

APG 10	Increase Information on Beaches	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**Reduce exposure to contaminated recreation waters by increasing the information available to the public and decision-makers. Goal Met.**		
	Performance Measure		
	- Beaches for which monitoring and closure data are available to the public at http://www.epa.gov/OST/beaches/ (cumulative).	**2,354**	**2,445**
FY 2001	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*	*2,200*	*2,200*
FY 2000	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*		
	Performance Measures		
	- Cumulative number of beaches for which monitoring and closure data are available at "beaches" web-page.	*1,800*	*1,981*
	- Number of digitized maps on the web-page.	*150*	*150*

FY 2002 Result: Exposure to contaminated recreation waters was reduced as a result of use of monitoring and closure data on 2,455 beaches by the public and decision makers.

APG 11	Drinking Water Research	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**Produce scientific reports to support the development of the next Contaminant Candidate List (CCL) of chemicals and pathogens for potential regulatory action and research. These reports will help ensure that future regulations address the contaminants of greatest public health concern. Goal Met.**		
	Performance Measure		
	- Provide method(s) for CCL related pathogens in drinking water for use in the Unregulated Contaminant Monitoring Rule.	**1 Journal article**	**1 Journal article**

FY 2002 Result: EPA produced scientific reports to support the development of the next CCL of chemicals and pathogens for potential regulatory action and research. These reports will help ensure that future regulations address the contaminants of greatest public health concern. In addition, EPA developed an improved analytical detection method for an unregulated waterborne pathogen of public health concern (calicivirus), which will allow the Agency and others to collect accurate national occurrence data on this important pathogen. The use of this method and other FY 2002 research products will provide critical data to support EPA's regulatory decision making process for unregulated contaminants.

Strategic Objective: By 2005, Increase By 175 the Number of Watersheds Where 80% or More of Assessed Waters Meet Water Quality Standards, Including Standards That Support Healthy Aquatic Communities. (The 1998 Baseline is 501 Watersheds Out of a National Total of 2,262.)

FY 2002 Cost (in thousands): $432,633 (12.6% of FY 2002 Goal 2 Total Costs)

Progress Toward Strategic Objective: No new data to report. EPA receives data from states every 2 years. In FY 2001 EPA did not meet the goal of 550 watersheds. The accomplishment of 510 watersheds represents progress, but results may not be happening fast enough to meet the target by 2005.

APG 12	Watershed Protection	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**By FY 2003, water quality will improve on a watershed basis such that 600 of the Nation's 2,262 watersheds will have greater than 80% of assessed waters meeting all water quality standards, up from 500 watersheds in 1998. Data Lag.**	**600**	**data available in 2003**
FY 2001	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Not Met.*	*550*	*510*
FY 2000	*Environmental improvement projects will be underway in 350 high priority watersheds as a result of implementing activities under the Clean Water Action Plan (CWAP). Goal Not Met.*	*350*	*324*
FY 1999	*As part of CWAP, all states will be conducting or have completed unified watershed assessments, with support from EPA, to identify aquatic resources in greatest need of restoration or prevention activities. Goal Met.*	*50*	*56*

FY 2002 Result: This measure reflects states' biennial reporting under CWA 305(b), and is not intended to be reported until the FY 2003 reporting cycle.

APG 13	State/Tribal Water Quality Standards	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**Assure that states and tribes have effective, up-to-date water quality standards programs adopted in accordance with the Water Quality Standards (WQSs) regulation and the WQSs program priorities. Goal Met.**		
	Performance Measures:		
	- States with new or revised WQSs that EPA has reviewed and approved or disapproved and promulgated federal replacement standards.	**20**	*25*
	- Tribes with water quality standards adopted and approved (cumulative).	**27**	*22*
FY 2001	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Not Met.*	*30 states* *27 tribes*	*21 states* *19 tribes*
FY 2000	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Not Met.*	*15 states* *22 tribes*	*35 states* *16 tribes*

FY 2002 Result: WQSs established under the Clean Water Act establish specific environmental goals for the Nation's waters. Having current, protective WQSs in place is an essential element of the national water program's water quality protection efforts. States and tribes continue to do significant work in this area. In FY 2002 EPA ensured that 25 states and 22 tribes have effective, up-to-date WQSs programs adopted in accordance with the WQSs regulation and the WQSs program priorities. Several tribes are at different stages in the process of adoption and approval of WQSs. A Supreme Court decision resulted in EPA revisiting its tribal program authorization process, which has delayed approval of any new tribal standards.

APG 14	Protecting and Enhancing Estuaries	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**Restore and protect estuaries through the implementation of Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans (CCMPs). Goal Met.**		
	Performance Measure		
	- Acres of habitat restored and protected nationwide as part of the National Estuary Program (annual).	**50,000**	**137,710**
FY 2001	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*		
	Performance Measure		
	- Acres of habitat preserved, restored and/or created nationwide as part of the National Estuary Program (cumulative).	*50,000*	*70,000*

FY 2002 Result: EPA restored and protected more than 137,000 acres of estuary habitat through the implementation of CCMPs, significantly exceeding its FY 2002 target. The National Estuary Program (NEP) exceeded the goal due to one or more of the following factors: unanticipated changes in federal funding levels for habitat protection and restoration at the state and local levels; changes in the NEP's annual priorities that led to enhanced protection and restoration efforts, growth in community interest and involvement in protection and restoration; or the enhanced capability of estuary programs and their partners to collect and report on data depicting protection and restoration achievements.

Strategic Objective: By 2005, Reduce Pollutant Loadings From Key Point and Nonpoint Sources By at Least 11% From 1992 Levels. Air Deposition of Key Pollutants Will Be Reduced to 1990 Levels.

FY 2002 Cost (in thousands): $1,943,382 (56.4% of FY 2002 Goal 2 Total Costs)

Progress Toward Strategic Objective: EPA continues to face a significant challenge in its ability to adequately document reductions in pollutant loadings. The amount of data available from many EPA programs is and will continue to be very limited. To help document loading reductions from permits that implement effluent guidelines and an overall loading reductions strategy, EPA is taking steps to determine the number of facilities in each major program. This information will greatly improve the Agency's ability to successfully model expected reductions and validate these models using the limited data available.

APG 15	Reducing Industrial Pollutant Discharge	Planned	Actual
FY 2002	**Industrial discharges of pollutants to the Nation's waters will be significantly reduced through implementation of effluent guidelines. Goal Met.**		
	Performance Measures		
	- Cumulative reduction in loadings for toxic pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 and 2000, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections.	**10.5 M lbs**	**13.5 M lbs**
	- Cumulative reduction in loadings for conventional pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 and 2000, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections.	**572 M lbs**	**715.7 M lbs**

	- **Cumulative reduction in loadings for non-conventional pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 and 2000, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections.**	**1,007 M lbs**	**1,199.8 M lbs**
FY 2001	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*		
	Performance Measures		
	- *Cumulative reduction in toxic-pollutant loadings by facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 and 1999, as predicted by model projections.*	*9.8 M lbs*	*10.3 M lbs*
	- *Reduction in loadings for conventional pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 and 2000, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections.*	*552.7 M lbs*	*557 M lbs*
	- *Reduction in loadings for non-conventional pollutants for facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992 and 2000, as compared to 1992 levels as predicted by model projections.*	*935.6 M lbs*	*922 M lbs*
FY 2000	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*		
	Performance Measures		
	- *Cumulative reduction in toxic-pollutant loadings by facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992-1999, against 1992 levels (predicted by models).*	*4 M lbs*	*4 M lbs*
	- *Cumulative reduction in conventional pollutant loadings by facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992-1999, against 1992 levels (predicted by models).*	*385 M lbs*	*473 M lbs*
	- *Cumulative reduction in non-conventional pollutant loadings by facilities subject to effluent guidelines promulgated between 1992-1999, against 1992 levels (predicted by models).*	*260 M lbs*	*136 M lbs*

FY 2002 Result: Industrial discharges of pollutants to the Nation's waters were significantly reduced through implementation of effluent guidelines. A total of approximately 2 billion pounds of industrial discharges was eliminated.

APG 16	**NPDES Permit Requirements**	**Planned**	**Actual**
FY 2002	**Current national pollutant discharge elimination system (NPDES) permits reduce or eliminate discharges into the Nation's waters of (1) inadequately treated discharges from municipal and industrial facilities; and (2) pollutants from urban stormwater, combined sewer overflow (CSO), and concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs). Goal Not Met.**		
	Performance Measures		
	- **Major point sources are covered by current permits.**	**90%**	**83%**
	- **Minor point sources are covered by current permits.**	**73%**	**74.4%**
FY 2001	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Not Met.*		
	Performance Measures		
	- *Major point sources are covered by current permits.*	*89%*	*75%*
	- *Minor point sources are covered by current permits.*	*66%*	*75%*

FY 2002 Result: EPA and states exceeded the minor point sources covered by current permits target by 1.5%. EPA and states achieved 83% current permits for major point sources, falling short of the FY 2002 target of 90% due to state and regional capacity issues as well as growing complexities of permits including the need to integrate individual permits with watershed and other planning processes. Nevertheless, the Agency is making progress towards its goals and objectives as evidenced by the following: 94% of states and territories had current storm water permits for all industrial activities, and 98% had current permits for construction sites more than 5 acres; 92% of approximately 900 CSO communities were covered by permits or other enforceable mechanisms consistent with the 1994 CSO Policy; and approximately 67% of states had current NPDES general permits for CAFOs or individual NPDES permits for all CAFOs.

The Agency has launched a Permitting for Environmental Results Initiative to address the permit backlog and focus existing resources on getting the most environmental results. This effort will work toward achieving an environmental focus in permit issuance, mutual accountability for EPA and states, and developing permitting efficiencies.

APG 17	**Clean Water State Revolving Fund: Annual Assistance**	**Planned**	**Actual**
FY 2002	**700 projects funded by the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) will initiate operations, including 400 projects providing secondary treatment, advanced treatment, CSO correction (treatment), and/or storm water treatment. Cumulatively, 7,900 CWSRF funded projects will have initiated operations since program inception. Goal Met.**	**7,900**	**8,642**
FY 2001	*Same Goal, different targets. Goal Met.*	*7,200*	*7,452*

FY 2000	*Another 2 million people will receive the benefits of secondary treatment of wastewater, for a total of 181 million people. Goal Met.*	*2M*	*2M*
FY 1999	*Another 3.4 million people will receive the benefits of secondary treatment of wastewater, for a total of 179 million. Goal Met.*	*3.4M*	*3.4M*

FY 2002 Result: Operations initiated through projects funded by the CWSRF totaled 1,190, including 400 projects providing secondary treatment, advanced treatment, CSO correction (treatment), and/or storm water treatment. Cumulatively, 8,642 projects have initiated operations since program inception.

Prior Year Annual Performance Goals Without Corresponding FY 2002 Goals
(Actual Performance Data Available in FY 2002 and Beyond)

		Planned	Actual
FY 1999	*By 2003: deliver support tools, such as watershed models, enabling resource planners to select consistent, appropriate watershed management solutions and alternative, less costly wet-weather flow control technologies.*		*target year is FY 2003*

Notes:

1. Appendix B.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. U.S. EPA, *National Coastal Condition Report*, EPA-620/R-01/005 (September 2001). Available at http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/nccr.
6. Information collected from EPA regions and housed in an internal EPA database. Contact the Drinking Water Protection Division at 202-564-3797.
7. The EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water's Drinking Water National Information Management System (DWNIMS) is accessible only on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/OGWDW/dwsrf/dwnims.html.
8. See Federal Register 67 (9, January 14, 2002):1812.
9. Appendix B.
10. U.S. EPA, *National Beach Guidance and Required Performance Criteria for Grants*, EPA-823-02-004. Available at http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/beaches/grants.
11. U.S. EPA, Office of Water, *Bacterial Water Quality Standards for Recreational Waters (Freshwater and Marine Waters)*, draft, EPA-B-02-003 (Washington, DC: May 2002). U.S. EPA, Office of Water, Regulations and Standards Division, Ambient Water Quality Criteria for Bacteria—1986 (Washington, DC: U.S. EPA, 1986).
12. U.S. EPA, Office of Water, *Update: National Listing of Fish and Wildlife Advisories*, EPA-823-F-02-007 (Washington, DC: U.S. EPA, 2002). Available at http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/fish/advisories/factsheet.pdf.
13. U.S. EPA, Office of Water, *The National Study of Chemical Residues in Lake Fish Tissue*, EPA-823-F01-028 (Washington, DC: U.S. EPA, 2001).
14. U.S. EPA's *National Water Quality Inventory: 2000 Report* is accessible only on the Internet at http://www.epa.gov/305b/2000report/.
15. Appendix B.
16. Ibid.
17. For national-level information on TMDLs completed to date, see the *National Section 303(d) List Fact Sheet*, with information compiled by state and by region, on the EPA Total Maximum Daily Loads web page at http://oaspub.epa.gov/waters/national_rept.control. Annual TMDL production numbers are available through EPA's Assessment and Watershed Protection Division.
18. Preamble to final rule, 67 FR 3389, January 23, 2002. Available at http://www.epa.gov/guide/coal/.
19. Preamble to final rule, 67 FR 64216, October 17, 2002. See also U.S. EPA, *Development Document for Final Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Iron and Steel Manufacturing Point Source Category*, EPA-821-R-02-004. Available at http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/ironsteel/.
20. Preamble to final rule, 67 FR 3370 and 3381, January 23, 2002. Available at http://www.epa.gov/guide/coal/.
21. Preamble to final rule, 66 FR 65262-5, 65279-80, 65311-13, December 18, 2001. Available at http://www.epa.gov/fedrgstr/EPA-WATER/2001/December/Day-18/w28968.pdf. See also U.S. EPA, *Economic Analysis of the Final Regulations Addressing Cooling Water Intake Structures for New Facilities*, EPA-821-R-01-035 (November 2001). Available at http://www.epa.gov/waterscience/316b/economics/economic.html.
22. U.S. EPA, *Permit Compliance System Database—Backlog Tables* (major facilities, minor facilities, minor facilities including non-storm water general permits), *Backlog Trend Reports* (national major facilities, national minor facilities, EPA only major facilities, EPA only minor facilities, state only major facilities, state only minor facilities, regional major facilities, regional minor facilities), *Backlog Staleness Reports* (major facilities, minor facilities), *Monthly Backlog Report to Regions*. Available (with password) at http://clients.limno.com/protected/pcscleanup.

    Backlog calculations from November 1998 through December 2001 were made through sorting out all non-individual permits from PCS data with the exception of non-storm water major general permits and individual major storm permits and dividing the total number of these permits that have been expired 45 days or longer plus the total number of permits with no issuance data and/or no expiration date by the total number of active permits not sorted out as mentioned above. This number provides the backlog percentage. As of January 2002, permits were considered backlogged only if they had been expired 6 months or greater, up from

45 days. Beginning in the September 2002 backlog report, individual permits issued by EPA in authorized states were counted as EPA permits and not state permits. Beginning with the October 2002 backlog report, minor facilities covered by non-storm water general permits listed in the Permit Issuance Forecasting Tool are included in the definition of backlog.

23. U.S. EPA, *Supplemental Guidelines for the Award of Section 319 Nonpoint Source Grants to States and Territories in FY 2003* (August 2002). Available at http://www.epa.gov/owow/nps/Section319/319guide03.html.

24. 40 CFR Part 141; 40 CFR Parts 136 to 149 (Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 2002).

25. Information on the SAV measure is available at http://www.chesapeakebay.net/status.cfm?sid=88&subjectarea=INDICATORS.

26. Information on the riparian forest buffer measure is available at http://www.chesapeakebay.net/status.cfm?sid=83&subjectarea=INDICATORS.

27. Information is available at http://www.epa.gov/gmpo.

28. Appendix B.

29. The 2000 Census reports that there are 302,882 existing occupied American Indian homes; the Indian Health Service, Department of the Interior, reports that 123,277 homes require solid waste assistance (Sanitation Facilities Construction Program of the Indian Health Service, Public Law 86-121 Annual Report for 2000). A total of 41 percent of homes therefore require solid waste assistance. EPA has set a multiyear goal to reduce this percentage by 25 percent. EPA's Annual Performance Reports for 2000 and 2001 document progress toward that goal.

30. Appendix B.

31. Federal Register 67 (31, May 9, 2002):129. Available at http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/fillfinal.html.

32. Solid Waste Agency of Northern Cook County v. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 531 U.S. 159 (2001) can be found at http://www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/swanccnav.html.

33. Memorandum from Robert H. Wayland to Water Division Directors and the Environmental Services Division Director of Region 3 (November 19, 2001).

34. There is no specific publication to cite. EPA sent letters dated June 18, 2002, to each of the eight Local Resource Centers informing them of their selection. The funding to assist these Local Resource Centers is included in a cooperative agreement awarded to the Global Environment and Technology Foundation in July 2002. Additional information about each Local Resource Center can be found at http://www.epa.gov/ems or http://www.peercenter.net.

35. Global Environment and Technology Foundation (GETF), *Final Report on Second EMS Initiative for Government Entities*, prepared under Cooperative Agreement no. 828071-01-0 awarded by the U.S. EPA (fall 2002). Available through the EPA Water Resource Center and online at http://www.peercenter.net or http://www.epa.gov/ems.

36. Federal Register 67 (94, May 15, 2002):34709–34710. Available at http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/trading/tradingpolicy.html.

37. "Quarterly Monitoring Report, Water Environment Federation, September 3, 2002, Grant No. 829656" to Curt Baranowski, Project Officer, Office of Wastewater Management, U.S. EPA; "Quarterly Monitoring Report, Association of Metropolitan Sewerage Agencies, September 30, 2002, Grant No. 829595" to Curt Baranowski, Project Officer, Office of Wastewater Management, U.S. EPA.

38. Information from periodic grantee reports required by regulation and provided to the Agency during FY 2002. No quality assurance plan; not publicly available; not peer-reviewed.

39. U.S. EPA, Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, Water Infrastructure Task Force, *Draft Protocol for Discharging Decontaminated Anthrax Wastewater to POTWs* (September 2002.)

40. Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, Section 1412(b)(3).

41. Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1996, Section 1412(b)(1).

42. A Waterborne Outbreak of Norwalk-like Virus among Snowmobilers? Wyoming, 2001, NERL-CI-MCEARD-02-039. Accepted for publication by *Journal of Infectious Diseases*, September 2002; not yet publicly available. Contact the National Exposure Research Laboratory, Microbiological and Chemical Exposure Assessment Research Division, 513-569-7303.

43. U.S. EPA, *A Review of Statewide Watershed Management Approaches* (April 2002). Available at http://www.epa.gov/owow/watershed/approaches_fr.pdf.

44. U.S. EPA, *State NPDES Program Status Table* (December 16, 2002). Available at http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/statestats.cfm.

45. Contact the Drinking Water Protection Division at 202-564-3797.

46. Section 518 of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1377. For further information on tribal water quality standards activities, contact the Standards and Health Protection Division at U.S. EPA, 202-566-0400.

47. EPA-823B-02-002 is available from the National Service Center for Environmental Publications, P.O. Box 42419, Cincinnati, OH 45242-2419 (phone 800-490-9198, fax 513-489-8695).

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